

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1846.

Visit of His Majesty to the Danish Frigate Galathea.

On Wednesday, the 28th inst., His Majesty, accompanied by the members of his Cabinet, the Chamberlain, Governor, Young Chiefs, and others of his officers, paid a visit of State to H. D. M.'s frigate Galathea, commanded by H. D. M.'s Chamberlain, Captain Steen Bille. The royal cortege left the wharf at 11 o'clock, A. M., and proceeded directly to the ship. In passing under the bows of H. B. M.'s frigate Juno, a salute of 21 guns were fired.—On arrival at the Galathea, her yards were manned, and 27 guns, the royal salute of Denmark, fired.—The French corvette Lamproie, lying close by, also manned yards and saluted the King. Captain Steen Bille received his royal guest with all the honors due a Sovereign Prince, the marines drawn up on the quarter deck, and his fine band playing the national anthem.

The Count de la Motte, commanding H. C. M.'s S. Lamproie, Capt. Blake, of H. B. M.'s S. Juno, the Consul of Denmark, the Consul of France, the Consul of the United States, and the Consul General of Great Britain, were on board. Upwards of an hour was passed most agreeably, through the kind attentions of Captain Bille and his officers in examining the Galathea, and in witnessing the exercises of the men with the bayonet, pike, and broad sword. The contest of the pike with the bayonet and broad sword were altogether novel to most present, and was witnessed with much interest. Captain Bille also showed the King the operation of a new species of fire arms, recently invented in Denmark. It was a three-barreled gun, mounted on a pivot, and discharging thirty-two balls in quick succession from each barrel, by the application of a match to the muzzle. The gun threw the balls with great precision for two hundred yards or thereabouts, as near as we could judge.

A neat lunch was served up in the cabin. Captain Bille took occasion to present to the King Mr. Suwerkrop, the Consul of His Majesty, the King of Denmark, observing that it had given him great pleasure to nominate a gentleman agreeable to His Majesty and His Government, and who, he felt confident, would preserve that good opinion, in the discharge of his official duties to His Majesty the King of Denmark.

Captain Bille presented His Majesty with a beautiful coronation medal, of date June 28, 1840, of the present King of Denmark, Christian VIII., and his royal consort, Queen Caroline. Prints of these sovereigns were on board, which bespoke in each much personal beauty.

The Galathea is one of the old fashioned ships of the Danish Navy, but we have never seen a ship in which the accommodations were more comfortable for the size, and, we may add, more thoroughly neat in every respect.

The King took his leave soon after 12, receiving the same honors and salutes from the Galathea and the Lamproie as upon arrival, the crews of both ships giving three hearty cheers.

The courtesy displayed by the Count de la Motte, of the French corvette Lamproie, and the handsome manner in which his ship took part in the honors of the visit, was remarked by all.

Not only was this visit very gratifying to the King, but the entire deportment of Capt. Bille during his visit among us, has been such as to make it a source of much regret that he is so shortly to leave. It is to him that this nation owes the fullest recognition of its sovereignty, by the recognition of a treaty equal and honorable to both parties. May the intercourse so opportunely commenced with Denmark be long continued, and many of her ships visit our waters.

We understand that Captain Bille breakfasts with His Majesty this morning, and has his audience of leave, it being his intention to proceed to sea tomorrow.

We hear the King sends by Captain Bille an autograph letter to His Majesty Christian VIII., King of Denmark.

CONCERT.—The concert given on Tuesday evening, under the direction of Mr. M. Johnson, at the stone church, for the Seamen's Friend Society, by several amateur singers and the band of the Galathea, was most numerously attended by the ladies and gentlemen of our town and strangers present. The King and several of the chiefs were present, and all appeared highly gratified with the performances, which elicited repeated rounds of applause.

The songs were well selected and admirably done, particularly the Newfoundland Dog, and the Duett from Norma. The gentlemen who volunteered their musical aid for the benevolent object of the concert, were Messrs. Marshall and Frank Johnson. J. F. B. Marshall and Mr. Nopish of the Galathea Frigate, besides the band politely furnished by Capt. Bille. The sum received was, we hear, \$170.

BALL ON BOARD THE GALATHEA.—On Thursday night Captain Bille gave a Ball on board his frigate, which was numerously attended by our fair town's ladies and gentlemen and the officers of the war ships now in port. The tasteful decorations of the ship were very generally admired, and the evening passed off most pleasantly.

Mexico and the United States.

The space occupied in our last by the Danish Treaty and other official documents, prevented us from giving the promised news from late American papers, received by Mr. Lindsay, until this week.

The following conclusion of President Polk's Message to the Senate, of June 16, we extract from the New York Herald:

"It is not deemed necessary to resort to direct taxes of excises—the measures recommended being deemed preferable as a means of increasing the revenue. It is hoped that the war with Mexico, if vigorously prosecuted, as is contemplated, may be of short duration. I shall be at all times ready to conclude an honorable peace, whenever the Mexican government shall manifest a like disposition. The existing war has been rendered necessary by the acts of Mexico; and whenever that power shall be ready to do justice, we shall be prepared to shake the sword, and tender to her the olive branch of peace."

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, June 16, 1846.

The message of the President was accompanied also with estimates and reports from Governor Marcy, Mr. Bancroft, Gen. Jesup, and other public officers. The largest amount of money is demanded by Quarter-Master General Jesup, for the transportation of troops, supplies, munitions of war, &c. While a reduction of duties is demanded, the President recommends the issue of Treasury notes, and authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate a loan, if demanded by the exigencies of the war with Mexico. This, however, will not be the case in all probability. The only serious contest that may be apprehended, will probably occur, if at all, when Gen. Taylor arrives with his forces in the neighborhood of Monterey.

A letter from Washington of June 20th, says:

"This government would now, probably, be willing to make a treaty of peace, on the payment of all indemnities due to our citizens, and the establishment of the Rio Grande as the South Western boundary. Should the war continue another year, we shall probably demand the Californias, and, at all events, we shall have taken possession of and revolutionized them, and rendered them independent of Mexico, and prepared them for speedy annexation."

The following is an extract from Gen. Taylor's report of the battle of May 8th:

"The fire of artillery was now most destructive—openings were constantly made through the enemy's ranks by our fire, and the constancy with which the Mexican infantry sustained this severe cannonade was a theme of universal remark and admiration. Captain May's squadron was detached to make a demonstration on the left of the enemy's position, and suffered severely from the fire of artillery to which it was sometime exposed. The 4th infantry, which had been ordered to support the 18 pounder battery, was exposed to a most galling fire of artillery, by which several men were killed, and Captain Page dangerously wounded. The enemy's fire was directed against our 18 pounder battery, and the guns under Major Ringgold, in its vicinity. The Major himself, while coolly directing the fire of his pieces, was struck by a cannon ball and mortally wounded."

"General Taylor designs now to be at Monterey as soon in July as possible. At that place, it is believed, the Mexicans will make a stubborn stand, if at all during the war. If the troops under General Taylor occupy Monterey, the whole of Mexico, this side the Sierra Madre, will be in the possession of the United States, including the mining districts of New Leon, New Mexico, Santa Fe, Chihuahua, &c., &c. This calculation is based somewhat upon the idea that the United States will order an expedition from the Missouri River upon the Northern Provinces. If this be done, the whole of North Mexico will be in our possession. Such a disposition of the forces of the United States would end the war at once. But if it did not, our army would hold the key to the whole of South Mexico, and the gates of the capital would, speaking in a military sense, be in the possession of General Taylor."

A correspondent of the Herald says:

"Quite a gentlemanly warfare is going on at Vera Cruz. Gen. Bravo had permitted all American vessels to sail, stating that as they had come in good faith, they should go also in good faith. Capt. Gregory, in return for this, had permitted three vessels to pass in from Tobasco, stating that he too could not make captures of the enemy's vessels under such generous treatment. He had, however, placed on parole two Mexican field officers, found on board one of them. Gen. Bravo, wishing to keep up the correspondence, expressed regrets that he could not send on board fresh provisions; to which Capt. Gregory replied, he was well supplied at present, but he regretted to state, that he might find it necessary before long, to come on shore and take some."

"This gentlemanly warfare had not been in continuation long, for General Bravo had been quite riled up by the Mississippi's first captures being Yucatan vessels, which were permitted to pass free, with the assurance that their vessels would not be molested. However, he had cooled down."

"Quite a sensation had been caused by an American bark from New York running the blockade, after she had been informed that war existed. She had ammunition and stores on board. We pity the captain, should he be taken."

"This Mexico is what the Hoosiers call a great country. They think our generals are like their own. The strongest one of these last collect a body of men, and either from effect of superior force, or skirmish with the government troops, a revolution is made, and on marches the leader to take the affairs of government in his own hands. Such is the popular belief of the ignorant people of Mexico now.—They think that General Taylor is marching to be President, and that Paredes is strengthening himself against him. Well, who knows whether Taylor will be President or not of either Mexico or the United States. I have no doubt he will be. Huzza for General Taylor! Our officers state that no difficulty would be found by Gen. Taylor pronouncing, and marching on to Mexico. Paredes might make some resistance at the city, but Taylor could be president as well as any other general."

The firing of copper balls by the Mexicans is a most atrocious practice. The authorities of the United States are authorized by the laws of nations

to remonstrate against it, and if persisted in, to retaliate in whatever mode they may think most effectual to put a stop to it. Such balls, covered with verdigris, are poisonous wherever they draw blood, and cause great pain to the wounded persons. Many of our wounded soldiers are in this condition.

All the Americans had left Vera Cruz except two or three, who have retired into the interior, their affairs not permitting them to leave the country. Mr. Diamond previous to leaving, drew up and forwarded to the Mexican Government, a remonstrance against the order requiring our citizens to leave within eight days or withdraw into the interior. The sixteenth article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, provides that in case of war, the citizens of each country living on the seaboard shall be entitled to six months', and those residing in the interior to twelve months' notice to leave the country.

The castle of San Juan Ulloa, is represented to be in the highest state of preparation. A water battery has been erected in connection with the old fort, and they mount between them two hundred guns of the largest calibre. It appears to be well understood however, in our naval service, that the strength of the castle by no means ensures the safety of Vera Cruz.—Whenever our government may determine upon an attack upon that city, we shall look for its reduction with as much confidence as we did upon that of Matamoras, and at no very severe cost.

The Rev. R. A. Stuart, of Iberville, now captain of a volunteer company on the Rio Grande, in a characteristic letter to the editor of the Baton Rouge Gazette, says:—"My command is ripe for the work. I learn that West Baton Rouge has turned out a fine company, equal to mine. I hope to have them to preach to, and dine with, at the city of Mexico."

C. W. Bertrand, son of the French General Bertrand, with five other Frenchmen, have volunteered their services to the United States government in the war against Mexico, and have been accepted.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN THE UNION.

The following appears to be a just estimate of the force in a few days to be upon the Rio Grande, under the command of Major General Taylor:

United States Regulars,	3,500
Louisiana Volunteers,	4,500
Texas do.	750
Alabama do.	750
Kentucky do.	750
Missouri do.	750
Total,	11,000

PLANS OF THE WAR. The Journal of Commerce has a letter from Washington, which we copy as follows:

It is now understood that Commodore Connor has orders, after refitting his squadron at Pensacola, to attack the Castle at Vera Cruz, and take it if he can. It said that two 74's and the Pennsylvania will be added to his squadron. It has been reported that Commodore Warrington is to command the expedition, but that is doubtful.

The squadron is to carry very heavy Paixhan guns, and as soon as a breach is made, the castle is to be stormed.

It is said that during the rainy season, which has now commenced and lasts four months, the climate at Vera Cruz is more healthy or rather less noxious than at the close of the rainy season.

There are many propositions talked of in reference to the route to be chosen for the army of invasion. This subject has been deeply considered by the Government, and, at the many consultations upon it, not only military men but private citizens have assisted.

Should the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa be taken, the old Spanish military road from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico will be taken. This road passes through Jalapa and Perote. The distance is two hundred and seventy-nine miles. Between Vera Cruz and Jalapa is the Puente el Nacional, or del Ray, which has such natural advantages as a post, that a very small force there stationed, can it is said, defeat an army as numerous as that of Xerxes.—The whole road almost commanded by mountain heights, from which a few pieces of artillery could resist the progress of our army. The country people—the women and children alone—by pushing down stones and rocks could repel an invasion.—But all these are difficulties that will render success more glorious.

The route from Tampico has the advantage of being shorter as well as more practicable. It lies along the valley De Maize, so called, and will furnish an abundance of supplies for the invaders.

I do not know whether it has been determined to march an army to the city of Mexico by either of those routes; but an invasion will take place by routes which some consider as more difficult. Col. Kearney's force will take the route to Santa Fe, and Gen. Wool's by Chihuahua, and Major General Taylor's by Monterey, 130 miles south-west of Matamoras. In September, probably, the three divisions of the army of invasion will march to the city of the Montezumas, a distance of three hundred miles. This is a long and weary way, but it has some advantages.

This plan of invasion will make thorough work as it goes. It will give us possession of the country on the upper Rio Grande, and cut off all communication between the north-eastern provinces of Mexico and the Capital. Mr. Poinsett traveled on a mule from Tampico to Mexico in 12 days and 6 hours. The distance is 312 miles.

Gen. Wool is to command the cavalry companies to rendezvous at Memphis. They are to proceed to Fulton, Arkansas, lying on Red River, and from thence, with an army of 4000 mounted men, they march to Chihuahua, Mexico, one of the Mexican States, bordering Texas on the west, and separated from Texas by the Rio Grande del Norte. Chihuahua is bounded north by California, and lies about 400 miles west of San Antonio, Texas, through which town the forces pass. The troops, we suppose, are destined first to the city of Chihuahua, and thence north to California, some 300 miles distant to the nearest point—making the entire distance from Memphis to California some 1500 miles.

THE CONSULAR SYSTEM. Mr. W. W. Campbell, from a select committee, introduced a bill for the revision of the consular system of the United States; which was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The first section fixes the salaries of the consuls—those at Liverpool and London at four thousand dollars each. There are to be consuls in the following dominions: British, Russian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Belgian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish and Norwegian, Austria, Hanseatic Cities, (at Bremen and Hamburg,) States of the Zollverein, (Frankfort on the Maine,) Switzerland, Sardinia, Tuscany, Ponti-

fical States, Kingdom of the two Sicilies, Turkish Dominions, Egypt, Greece, Barbary States, Dominions of the Imam of Muscat, China, (Canton,) Sandwich Islands, Society Islands, New Zealand, Hayti, Mexican Republic, (Vera Cruz and Monterey) Central America, New Grenada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil, Uruguay, Buenos Ayres, Chili and Peru. Salaries range from four thousand to fifteen hundred dollars. No person to be appointed to either of these consulates, who is not a citizen of the United States, and a resident thereof, unless abroad in the employment of the Government at the time he is nominated by the President; nor shall any consul engage, either directly or indirectly in commercial or mercantile pursuits, or be connected with ship brokers or ship agencies, under the penalty of being recalled and fined in a sum not less than two thousand dollars. The term of office to be limited to ten years, nor shall any be recalled under four years, unless for good and sufficient cause, which must be satisfactory to the Senate of the United States. No consul to absent himself for longer than thirty days in a year—shall not leave his office in charge of any one but an American. When a consul is notified of his appointment, he shall execute a bond with two or more sureties, in a sum of not less than two or more than ten thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of duty, etc. Consuls shall correspond with the Secretary of State once every three months, making quarterly returns, specifying the amount of fees received. No other than citizens of the United States shall be appointed Vice Consuls. The President has power to enlarge any consular district, or add to it other allegiances. A consular bureau to be organized, under the direction of the Secretary of State, which shall consist of a chief, at a salary not exceeding \$2500 per annum.

OREGON TREATY.—The Treaty which the Senate has advised the president to frame, will consist of five articles, as they were laid before the Senate.

The 49th parallel is the main basis of division and is to constitute hereafter, the Northern and Southern boundaries of the two countries, from the east side of the Rocky Mountains to the ocean, with such exception as are named in the treaty.

Great Britain is to enjoy the free navigation of the Columbia River during the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, which will expire in 1863. From the phraseology of the second article which contains this stipulation, some doubt arose in the Senate as to whether it would not extend to a recharter, should one be granted. The sound and legal opinion of both sides of the Senate agreed it would expire with the termination of the existing charter. This objection was mooted on the first day of the debate, and Mr. Pakenham was consulted, of course, without revealing what had taken place. He settled the difficulty by a distinct assertion, on behalf of his Government, that the present charter was designed as the limitation; and two Senators rose in their places, and made the explanation, with semi-official authority, which at once removed any cause of apprehension for future embarrassments, growing out of this privilege.

The whole of Vancouver's Island is relinquished to Great Britain, which at best is of little or no real consequence. It has been discovered near three hundred years, and is this day without a civilized settlement. It is a barren spot, inhabited by a few scattering Indians. Its southern position might be made valuable for a fortification, as it passes along the entrance of the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

But no advantage can be gained in point of defence, if our government will consent to spend as much money in military walls as that of Great Britain. On our side of the straits there is a point jutting out which could be made to command at once the approach from the ocean and the passage through the straits. The absolute possession of Vancouver's Island and its bays and harbors, was made a *sine qua non* in the proposition.

The right of passing through the straits of Juan de Fuca is common to both governments indefinitely.

ARREST OF MR. BARKER BURNELL. The Nantucket Inquirer says:—"Mr. Burnell, late Cashier of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, was yesterday arrested, on complaint of two of the Directors, on the charge of having embezzled the funds of the institution to the amount of \$130,000. No examination of evidence was had, and Mr. Burnell was required by the Justice, Mr. Whitman, to give bonds to the amount of \$25,000, for his appearance to take his trial at the Court of Common Pleas, in October next. The bonds were given, and Mr. Burnell discharged from the custody of the sheriff. The excitement here is intense." June 16th.

A PURCHASE. The British Minister has bought a suit of chamber furniture, now in the National Fair, at an expense of \$8000. The correspondent of a Baltimore paper thinks this furniture is destined for the British Court, as a specimen of Yankee ingenuity and the mechanic arts of this country.

ENGLAND. The tumultuous excitement occasioned throughout the United States by the announcement that a small Mexican army had been collected at Matamoras, and that 2,000 men had crossed the Rio Grande, and placed themselves between Gen. Taylor's camp and his supplies at Point Isabel, is certainly disproportioned to the actual magnitude of the event, and it presents a strange commentary on the aggressive policy and the warlike measures which have been gaining ground in the United States for the last few years. * * *

* * * The immediate effect of this rupture with Mexico is therefore, to weaken the influence of the party which had recently succeeded in smoothing down the form of notice to be given to Great Britain—to increase the authority and ascendancy of the Executive government—to place large sums of money and vast patronage at their disposal—to augment the United States army and navy—to call out a large body of volunteers and drill them into troops—and to promote that martial spirit amongst the population at large to which democratic communities are too prone. In short, if Mr. Polk were to propose to himself the most effectual mode of preparing the people of the United States for a contest with one of the great powers of Europe, he could not have hit upon any scheme more likely to suit his purpose than that of training the country by a little war, in which there is no serious risk, no formidable enemy, but just enough of eclat to whet the passions which the leaders of the American democracy are wont to flatter and obey. * * * If the overture which Mr. Packenham has been instructed to make in reply to the notice for the termination of the convention be favorably received, we may hope that in four or five weeks the Oregon controversy may be settled, and a final treaty of partition signed. But the best means of arriving at this most desirable result are vigorous measures and a strong demonstration of our resolution not to recoil before any alternative.—Symptoms have already reached of an intention on